APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/188,492	11/09/1998	SEONGHO BAE	33012-250-10	4421

27516   7590   11/04/2005

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2167	

DATE MAILED: 11/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/188,492	BAE, SEONGHO
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Luke S. Wassum	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>24 August 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *10 October 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   The Applicant's amendment, filed 24 August 2005, has been received, entered into the

record, and considered.

2.   As a result of the amendment, claim 16 has been amended. Claims 1-25 remain pending in

the application.

The Invention

3.   The claimed invention is a data processing environment that supports the generation of

reports on a periodic basis, and the delivery of said reports electronically to a user over the Internet.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5.   Claims 1, 6, 11, 12 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Anand**

et al. (U.S. Patent 5,721,903).

6.   Regarding claim 1, **Anand et al.** teaches a data processing environment as claimed,

comprising:

        a) a user terminal which generates a log-on service request (see disclosure that a user logs

            into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in

            Figure 2) and displays a report (see disclosure of the display of a Smart Report, col. 17,

            lines 35-56; see also Figure 12) coupled to a publicly accessible digital communications

            network (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network

            in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-

            11);

        b) a database management system which performs a plurality of database management

            functions and which generates said report (see col. 1, lines 54-62; see also col. 2, lines

            1-16; see also col. 6, lines 12-24; see also server computer 32 and database computer

            34, containing data warehouse 24 in Figure 1) having a database wherein said login

            service request corresponds to access of a portion but not all of said database and

            permits requested execution of some but not all of said database management

            functions (see disclosure that a normal user and an administrator have different

            functionality and access available, col. 6, lines 55-65);

        c) a software controlled server (see server computer 32 in Figure 1) responsively coupled to

            said user terminal (see client computer 30 in Figure 1) via a publicly accessible digital

            communications network (see disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col.

            6, lines 5-11) and responsively coupled to said database management system (see

            disclosure that the database management system comprises both software executing

            on the server computer 32 and the database server 34, at col. 2, lines 1-16; see also

            database computer 34 connected to server computer 32 in Figure 1) which receives

said log-on service request and forwards it to said database management system for

honoring (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15,

lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2);

d) an administration module which automatically determines when to generate said report

based upon a particular date (see disclosure that reports can be created at a

predetermined time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of

the master schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines 38-47; see also disclosure of the report

scheduler subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see also Figure 11);

e) a software object responsively coupled to said database management system and said

administration module which provides said database management system with a

plurality of command script statements to generate said report (see disclosure of

Smart Report generator, including the use of a System Template containing a set of

Abstract Queries, analogous to the claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines

40-67; see also col. 4, lines 46-50) in response to a signal from said administration

module upon reaching a particular date (see disclosure that reports can be created at a

predetermined time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of

the master schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines 38-47; see also disclosure of the report

scheduler subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see also Figure 11);

f) a storage facility wherein said server spools said report for future delivery to said user

terminal (see disclosure that Return Area Manager 70 keeps track of Smart Reports

that are waiting for delivery to client subsystem 12, col. 15, lines 32-34); and

g) a delivery facility responsively coupled to said software object which delivers said spooled

report after reaching said particular date and in response to said log-on service request

(see disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is

retrieved and sent back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also

disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is

opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

7.   Regarding claim 6, **Anand et al.** teaches an apparatus as claimed, comprising:

a) a user terminal which generates a log-on service request (see disclosure that a user logs

into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in

Figure 2) and displays a report (see disclosure of the display of a Smart Report, col. 17,

lines 35-56; see also Figure 12);

b) a publicly accessible digital communications network coupled to said user terminal (see

disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11);

c) a software controlled server responsively coupled to said user terminal via said publicly

accessible digital communications network (see server computer 32 connected to user

terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1);

d) a database management system (see col. 1, lines 54-62; see also col. 2, lines 1-16; see also

col. 6, lines 12-24; see also server computer 32 and database computer 34, containing

data warehouse 24 in Figure 1) which honors some but not all of a plurality of

database management functions corresponding to said log-on service request (see

disclosure that a normal user and an administrator have different functionality and

access available, col. 6, lines 55-65) and which automatically generates said report by

executing a sequence of command script statements (see disclosure of Smart Report

generator, including the use of a System Template containing a set of Abstract

Queries, analogous to the claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines 40-67; see

also col. 4, lines 46-50) in response to a predetermined signal based upon a particular

date not initiated by said user terminal responsively coupled to said server (see

disclosure that reports can be created at a predetermined time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and

col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of the master schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines

38-47; see also disclosure of the report scheduler subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see

also Figure 11);

e) an administration module within said server which spools said report for later electronic

delivery to said user terminal at a future time (see disclosure that Return Area Manager

70 keeps track of Smart Reports that are waiting for delivery to client subsystem 12,

col. 15, lines 32-34) and delivers said report via said publicly accessible digital

communications network in response to receipt of said log-on service request and not

in response to a request for said report from said user terminal (see disclosure that

when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back

to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder

in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client

subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

8.   Regarding claim 11, **Anand et al.** teaches a method of communicating between a user

terminal and a database management system which performs a plurality of database management

functions and has a database as claimed, comprising:

a) automatically generating a report upon occurrence of a particular date by said database

management system (see disclosure that reports can be created at a predetermined

time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of the master

schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines 38-47; see also disclosure of the report scheduler

subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see also Figure 11) through execution of a series of

command script statements (see disclosure of Smart Report generator, including the

use of a System Template containing a set of Abstract Queries, analogous to the

claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines 40-67; see also col. 4, lines 46-50) in

response to a sensed signal at a first predetermined time determined by an

administration module;

b) converting said report into a display page (see col. 14, lines 49-54);

c) spooling said display page within a repository for delivery at a later time (see disclosure

that Return Area Manager 70 keeps track of Smart Reports that are waiting for

delivery to client subsystem 12, col. 15, lines 32-34);

d) making a log-on service request from said user terminal to said database management

system (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15,

lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2) wherein said log-on service request

corresponds to access to some but not all of said database and execution of some but

not all of said plurality of database management functions (see disclosure that a

normal user and an administrator have different functionality and access available, col.

6, lines 55-65); and

e) transmitting said display page from said database management system to said user terminal

in response to receipt of said log-on service request (see disclosure that when the user

logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client

computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list,

[each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30

is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

9.   Regarding claim 16, **Anand et al.** teaches an apparatus as claimed, comprising:

a) permitting means for permitting a user to interact with a digital database by making a log-

on service request (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43

and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2) and for displaying a

report (see disclosure of the display of a Smart Report, col. 17, lines 35-56; see also

Figure 12);

b) providing means responsively coupled to said permitting means for providing said user

with access to a publicly accessible digital communications network (see server

computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1; see also

disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol; col. 6, lines 5-11);

c) generating means responsively coupled to said permitting means for generating a report at

a first predetermined date (see disclosure that reports can be created at a

predetermined time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of

the master schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines 38-47; see also disclosure of the report

scheduler subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see also Figure 11) by executing a sequence

of command script statements (see disclosure of Smart Report generator, including

the use of a System Template containing a set of Abstract Queries, analogous to the

claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines 40-67; see also col. 4, lines 46-50)

which provides a plurality of database functions and which provides only a portion of

said database functions to said permitting means associated with said log-on service

request (see disclosure that a normal user and an administrator have different

functionality and access available, col. 6, lines 55-65);

d) spooling means responsively coupled to said generating means and said permitting means

for spooling said report for delivery at a second future time to said permitting means

(see disclosure that Return Area Manager 70 keeps track of Smart Reports that are

waiting for delivery to client subsystem 12, col. 15, lines 32-34); and

e) delivering means responsively coupled to said generating means for delivering said report

in response to receipt of said log-on service request (see disclosure that when the user

logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client

computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list,

[each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30

is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

10.   Regarding claim 12, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein said user terminal

comprises an industry compatible personal computer (see col. 5, lines 50-55; see also col. 6, lines 25-

29).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section
102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the
subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
invention was made.

12.   The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966),

that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

are summarized as follows:

1.   Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2.   Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3.   Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4.   Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or
       nonobviousness.

13.   Claims 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Anand et al.**

(U.S. Patent 5,721,903) in view of **Grasso et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,892,909).

14.   Regarding claim 21, **Anand et al.** teaches a data processing system substantially as claimed,

comprising:

a) a user terminal (see client computer 10 in Figure 1) responsively coupled to a publicly

accessible digital communications network (see server computer 32 connected to user

terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network

uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11) which make service requests using a first

protocol (see disclosure of Request Structures which are passed from the client

subsystem 12 to DAI subsystem 14, the protocols of which are detailed at col. 11, line

56 through col. 13, line 32);

b) a legacy database management system (see col. 1, lines 54-62; see also col. 2, lines 1-16;

see also col. 6, lines 12-24; see also server computer 32 and database computer 34,

containing data warehouse 24 in Figure 1) which honors each of said service requests

by executing an ordered sequence of command language script (see disclosure that

DAI translates received Request Structures into Dimensional Queries and Metadata

Retrieval Requests, submits said requests to the DSM Subsystem, which translates

these requests to SQL statements, col. 14, lines 15-17 and 22-24; see also disclosure of

Smart Report generator, including the use of a System Template containing a set of

Abstract Queries, analogous to the claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines

40-67; see also col. 4, lines 46-50) in accordance with a second protocol incompatible

with said first protocol (note difference between Request Structures and SQL

Statements) corresponding to each of said service requests responsively coupled to

said user terminal via said publicly accessible digital data communication network (see

server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1;

see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11);

c) a gateway intermediate said plurality of user terminals and said legacy database

management system (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-

IP network in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol,

col. 6, lines 5-11) which converts said service requests from said first protocol to said

ordered sequence of command language script according to said second protocol (see

disclosure of the DAI subsystem 14, col. 5, lines 19-34); and

d) a report generation facility located within said legacy database management system which

generates a report (see disclosure of Smart Report generator, col. 14, lines 40-67) and

transfers it to a user terminal (see disclosure of the display of a Smart Report, col. 17,

lines 35-56; see also Figure 12) via said publicly accessible digital data communication

network (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network

in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-

11).

Anand et al. does not explicitly teach a data processing system wherein the reports can be

distributed to multiple user terminals.

Grasso et al., however, teaches a data processing system wherein reports can be distributed

to multiple user terminals (see disclosure of a report distribution system wherein reports can be

distributed to multiple recipients, col. 16, lines 1-4; see also col. 21, lines 15-31; see also Figure 5A).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

distribute a report to multiple recipients, since the ability to periodically send business-critical,

dynamic information, such as the report "July Sales Figures", illustrated in Figure 7A, to those

people that need to see it is fundamental to a company's productivity and bottom-line (see col. 4,

lines 7-26; see also col. 8, lines 33-49).

Since both references teach inventions in the same field of endeavor (that is, the periodic

distribution of information), it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan to borrow features

from one and incorporate them into the other. In this case, it would have been obvious to

incorporate the feature of a configurable distribution list from Grasso et al. into the automatic

report generation system of Anand et al., because this would allow a report to be disseminated to a

number of people to which the report would be of interest. Both inventions disclose systems that

manage businesses, and Grasso et al. discloses reports detailing sales figures that are to be

distributed to multiple recipients. Clearly, the database disclosed by the Anand et al. could also

generate reports of sales figures, which would be of interest to multiple company employees, given

the disclosed example reports such as 'Performance 1995' which contains quarterly sales by

employees for 1995, displayed in Figure 6.

15.   Regarding claim 22, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches the submission of log-on requests to

the database management system (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43

and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2), while **Grasso et al.** additionally

discloses the presence of multiple user terminals (see disclosure that reports can be distributed to

multiple recipients, col. 16, lines 1-4; see also col. 21, lines 15-31; see also Figure 5A).

16.   Regarding claim 23, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches an administration module located

within said legacy database management system which enables transfer of said report to one of said

plurality of user terminals upon receipt of said corresponding one of said log-on requests (see

disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent

back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list,

[each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed,

col. 16, lines 9-14).

17.   Regarding claim 24, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches an administration module located

within said legacy database management system which enables transfer of said report to one of said

plurality of user terminals upon receipt of said corresponding one of said log-on requests (see

disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent

back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list,

[each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed,

col. 16, lines 9-14), while **Grasso et al.** additionally discloses the presence of multiple user terminals

(see disclosure that reports can be distributed to multiple recipients, col. 16, lines 1-4; see also col.

21, lines 15-31; see also Figure 5A), the combination resulting in a system wherein any specific user

logs into the system, reports awaiting delivery to that user are delivered.

18.　　　Regarding claim 25, **Grasso et al.** additionally discloses a data processing system wherein

said publicly accessible digital data communication system further comprises the Internet (see col. 4,

lines 28-37).

19.　　　Claims 2-4, 7-10, 13, 14, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over **Anand et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,721,903) as applied to claims 1, 6, 11, 12 and 16 above, and further

in view of **Grasso et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,892,909).

20.　　　Regarding claims 2, 7 and 13, **Anand et al.** teaches a data processing environment, apparatus

and method substantially as claimed, including a user terminal generating a log-on service request

(see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also

log-in module 50 in Figure 2) corresponding to access to a portion but not all of said database and

permitting requested execution of some but not all of said database management functions (see

disclosure that a normal user and an administrator have different functionality and access available,

col. 6, lines 55-65) wherein a report is transmitted from said database management system to said

user terminal in response to receipt of said log-on service request (see disclosure that when the user

logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client computer 30,

col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart

Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

Anand et al. does not explicitly teach a data processing environment, apparatus and method wherein the reports can be distributed to multiple user terminals.

Grasso et al., however, teaches a data processing environment, apparatus and method wherein reports can be distributed to multiple user terminals (see disclosure of a report distribution system wherein reports can be distributed to multiple recipients, col. 16, lines 1-4; see also col. 21, lines 15-31; see also Figure 5A).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to distribute a report to multiple recipients, since the ability to periodically send business-critical, dynamic information, such as the report "July Sales Figures", illustrated in Figure 7A, to those people that need to see it is fundamental to a company's productivity and bottom-line (see col. 4, lines 7-26; see also col. 8, lines 33-49).

Since both references teach inventions in the same field of endeavor (that is, the periodic distribution of information), it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan to borrow features from one and incorporate them into the other. In this case, it would have been obvious to incorporate the feature of a configurable distribution list from Grasso et al. into the automatic report generation system of Anand et al., because this would allow a report to be disseminated to a number of people to which the report would be of interest. Both inventions disclose systems that manage businesses, and Grasso et al. discloses reports detailing sales figures that are to be distributed to multiple recipients. Clearly, the database disclosed by the Anand et al. could also generate reports of sales figures, which would be of interest to multiple company employees, given

the disclosed example reports such as 'Performance 1995' which contains quarterly sales by

employees for 1995, displayed in Figure 6.

21.   Regarding claims 3, 9, 14 and 17, **Grasso et al.** additionally discloses a data processing

system, apparatus and method wherein said publicly accessible digital data communication system

further comprises the World Wide Web (see col. 4, lines 7-37).

22.   Regarding claims 4, 8 and 18, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches a data processing system and

apparatus wherein said storage facility comprises a repository for storing said report in its final form

for later electronic delivery (see disclosure that Return Area Manager 70 keeps track of Smart

Reports that are waiting for delivery to client subsystem 12, col. 15, lines 32-34; also see disclosure

that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the

client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder

containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines

9-14, providing evidence that the report is stored in its final form).

23.   Regarding claim 10, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches an apparatus wherein said user

terminal comprises an industry compatible personal computer (see col. 5, lines 50-55; see also col. 6,

lines 25-29).

24.   Claims 5, 15, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Anand et al. (U.S. Patent 5,721,903) in view of **Grasso et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,892,909) as applied to

claims 2-4, 7-10, 13, 14, 17 and 18 above, and further in view of **Unisys** ("Unisys CSG MarketPlace

– The Mapper System").

25.   Regarding claims 5, 15 and 19, **Anand et al.** and **Grasso et al.** teach a data processing

environment, method and apparatus substantially as claimed.

Neither **Anand et al.** nor **Grasso et al.** explicitly teaches a data processing environment,

method and apparatus wherein said database management system is CLASSIC MAPPER.

Unisys, however, teaches the CLASSIC MAPPER database management system (see "What

is It?").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to

incorporate the CLASSIC MAPPER database management system, since MAPPER provides

information access, analysis and reporting in an open, enterprise-wide client/server environment

(see "What is It?"), provides a powerful and intuitive environment for end users at all levels within

the enterprise and with various degrees of computer skills ("see The Mapper Environment: Powerful

and Intuitive"), provides access to a variety of leading RDBMS's (see An Enterprise-wide View:

Systems and Databases"), and because the MAPPER system includes many advantageous key

features (see Key features include:" under MAPPER Overview)

26.   Regarding claim 20, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches an apparatus wherein said user

terminal comprises an industry compatible personal computer (see col. 5, lines 50-55; see also col. 6,

lines 25-29).

Response to Arguments

27.   Applicant's arguments filed 24 August 2005 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

28.   Regarding the Applicant's argument that the client and server disclosed in the **Anand et al.**

reference is not connected by a publicly accessible network, the examiner respectfully disagrees.

   Anand et al. discloses that the server and client are connected via TCP/IP protocol (col. 6,

lines 7-11); that the reports are formatted in HTML (col. 4, lines 45-50); and that the servers

containing the data warehouses can be distributed geographically (col. 3, lines 59-62).

29.   Regarding the Applicant's argument that the **Anand et al.** reference fails to teach reports

that are transferred in response to a log-on request, the examiner respectfully disagrees. The

reference teaches that "when a user logs into system 10, client subsystem 12 issues a request…to

return all data…", and thus anticipates the claim limitation, since the transfer of reports is a

consequence of the log-on request.

30.   Regarding the Applicant's argument that the **Anand et al.** reference fails to teach reports

that are transferred "not in response to a request for said report from said user terminal" (claim 6),

the examiner respectfully disagrees.

   The limitation cited by the Applicant, given its broadest reasonable interpretation in light of

the specification, is interpreted by the examiner as merely requiring that the user need not submit a

request for report delivery; instead the report is automatically delivered upon user login.

In view of the Applicant's remarks, it is apparent that his view is that the limitation precludes the submission of a request for report delivery from the client to the server. However, the examiner can find no support in the specification for such an interpretation. The only relevant portion in the specification discovered by the examiner is at the bottom of page 10 "Whenever a user logs on having need for the report, the user's copy may be transferred via the world wide web to the user terminal."

In the examiner's view, there is no patentable distinction between the disclosure of the **Anand et al.** reference and the claimed limitation, since delivery of the report is a result of the user's logging into the system, and not the result of the user submitting a request for delivery of the report.

31.   Regarding the Applicant's argument that the **Grasso** reference fails to teach a report generation facility transferring a report to a plurality of user terminals, the examiner respectfully responds that the **Grasso** reference is relied upon merely for the disclosure that reports could be configured to the delivered to multiple users. This would be accomplished, for instance, by configuring a Smart Report as taught by the **Anand et al.** reference for delivery to multiple users. The examiner relies upon the **Anand et al.** reference to teach the fact that the report generation facility executes delivery of the reports.

32.   Regarding the Applicant's argument that the combination of the **Anand et al.** and **Grasso** references are improper, because **Grasso** teaches use in an Intranet environment, the examiner reiterates the fact that the **Grasso** reference is relied upon merely for the disclosure that reports could be configured to the delivered to multiple users. For the reasons cited in the rejection of record, it would have been obvious to incorporate such a feature into the system as taught by the **Anand et al.** reference.

33.   Regarding the Applicant's argument that the prior art of record fails to teach different users

having access to different portions of the database, the examiner respectfully responds that the

Anand et al. reference teaches the different access and functionality are available to normal users

and administrators, col. 6, lines 55-65.

34.   Regarding the Applicant's argument that the prior art of record fails to disclose a 'repository'

for storing reports, the examiner respectfully responds that the Return Area Manager 70 as taught by

the **Anand et al.** reference clearly discloses that the return area reads on the claimed limitation, col.

15, lines 37-39.

35.   Regarding the Applicant's argument that the Classic MAPPER system claimed runs on

proprietary hardware, the examiner respectfully responds that although this is disclosed in the

specification, such a limitation cannot be read into the claims. Several versions of the Classic

MAPPER system were available at the time of the invention, including the version disclosed by the

Unisys reference. See the following disclosure from page 1, under the heading <u>What Is It?</u>:

The MAPPER system runs on various platforms:

* Windows NT

* OPUS

* UNIX

* 2200 Series

* Windows

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Luke S. Wassum whose telephone number is 571-272-4119. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:30, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on 571-272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

In addition, INFORMAL or DRAFT communications may be faxed directly to the examiner at 571-273-4119. Such communications must be clearly marked as INFORMAL, DRAFT or UNOFFICIAL.

Customer Service for Tech Center 2100 can be reached during regular business hours at (571) 272-2100, or fax (571) 273-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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lsw
2 November 2005